

ACC NR: AP7011022

paramagnetic amplifiers and to the investigation of their spectra and relaxation characteristics. The ruby was investigated in Prokhorov's laboratory and was proposed for use in quantum paramagnetic amplifiers.

Prokhorov's works in quantum radiophysics were highly regarded. In 1959 Prokhorov and Basov were co-recipients of the Lenin Prize for developing a new method for the amplification and generation of electromagnetic waves.

Prokhorov in 1954 became supervisor of the Oscillations Laboratory, which under his supervision developed into two new laboratories of the Lebedev Physics Institute: the Radioastronomy Laboratory and the Quantum Radiophysics Laboratory. A professor at Moscow State University since 1957, Prokhorov there organized the Laboratory of Radiospectroscopy at the Scientific Research Institute of Nuclear Physics. One of the paramagnetic amplifiers for 21-cm waves constructed under Prokhorov's guidance was installed on the 22-m parabolic mirror antenna operating at the Lebedev Institute's Radioastronomy Station at Pushchino (near Serpukhov) for use in observing hydrogen emissions from space.

During this period Prokhorov directed a great deal of attention to the search for new crystals for amplifiers and generators in the range of millimeter and submillimeter wavelengths. His greatest attention was given to

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ACC NR: AP7011022

lasers. In 1958, Prokhorov proposed a new type of resonator for submillimeter waves, the so-called open resonator in the form of two parallel mirror surfaces.

In 1960 Prokhorov was elected a corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences USSR in the Department of General and Applied Physics. Since then he has concentrated primarily on the study of processes in crystal lasers. Prokhorov has investigated and prepared crystals from fluorite with dysprosium and other impurities and has succeeded in using solar radiation to pump fluorite crystals.

A new principle for the operation of quantum generators by utilizing the two-quantum transitions was developed in 1963 under Prokhorov's supervision. The construction of multi-photon (in particular two-photon) transition lasers is the future of quantum electronics.

In 1964 Prokhorov along with Basov and Charles Townes was awarded the Nobel Prize in physics. Prokhorov has since achieved significant results in developing continuously operating lasers for use in radiocommunications and technological operations.

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Under Prokhorov's guidance investigations have been proceeding in solid-state physics, particularly in the area of the behavior of superhigh-frequency solid-state plasma. This trend should open up possibilities for the construction of new physical devices and a new type of solid-state amplifier.

Through the initiative and under the scientific guidance of Prokhorov, a special system for obtaining continuous superstrong magnetic fields with intensities of the order of hundreds of kiloersteds has been developed. This will be the first such installation in the USSR.

A. M. Prokhorov has conducted investigations ranging over various fields of physics. The results of his investigations have been published in more than 160 scientific reports. A member of the Department of General and Applied Physics, Prokhorov is also Vice-President of the International Radio Association (URSI) and is Chairman of its Soviet committee.

Prokhorov's works have influenced considerably the development of modern physics. His scientific and organizational activities have greatly affected the whole complex of works in quantum radiophysics carried out in the USSR. Orig. art. has: 1 figure. [FSB: v. 2, no. 9]

SUB CODE: 20 / SUBM DATE: none

Card 6/6

L 14498-66 EWT(1)/ETC(F)/EPF(n)-2/EWG(m) IJP(c) GG/AT

ACC NR: AP6003755

SOURCE CODE: UR/0181/66/008/001/0024/0027

AUTHOR: Veselago, V.G.; Glushkov, M.V.; Rukhadze, A.A.

ORG: Physics Institute im. P.N. Lebedev, AN SSSR, Moscow (Fizicheskiy institut AN SSSR)

TITLE: The amplification of electromagnetic waves in solid-state plasmas

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 8, no. 1, 1966, 24-27

TOPIC TAGS: electromagnetic wave phenomenon, plasma electromagnetic wave, plasma oscillation, solid state plasma

ABSTRACT: Recently, numerous researchers have investigated the possible electromagnetic wave amplification in solid-state plasmas in the presence of carrier drifts. Starting from the linearized system of Maxwell's equations, the equation of motion of two types of carriers, and the equation of continuity, the present authors develop a theory of and study the conditions for the amplification of UHF oscillations in solid-state plasmas in the presence of carrier drifts in external electric and magnetic fields. An analysis of the results shows that there are favorable conditions for the amplification of waves propagating along the magnetic field in a plasma with an unequal number of carriers. An estimate is given of the maximum frequency which can be amplified, of the amplification, and of the

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ACC NR: AP6003755

power dissipated in InSb and in Sb samples containing admixtures disequilibrating the number of carriers. The respective carrier concentrations are $\sim 10^{17} \text{ cm}^{-3}$ and $\sim 10^{19} \text{ cm}^{-3}$, and the maximum frequencies which could be amplified are $\sim 10^{10} \text{ sec}^{-1}$ and up to 10^{12} sec^{-1} . Orig. art. has: 13 formulas and 1 figure. [08]

SUB CODE: 20 / SUBM DATE: 19 June 85 / ORIG REF: 003 / OTH REF: 006
ATD PRESS: 4197

PC
Card 2/2

L 00753-66 EJA(k)/FBD/EJT(1)/ERC(k)-2/T/EJP(k)/EJA(m)-2/EJA(h) IJP(c) WG 10-18-74

ACCESSION NR: AP5021731

UR/0386/65/002/002/0077/0079

AUTHOR: Veselago, V. G., Orayevskiy, A. N., Strakhovskiy, G. M.; Tatarenkov, V. H.

TITLE: A new method for tuning a maser

SOURCE: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki. Pis'ma v redaktsiyu, Prilozheniya, v. 2, no. 2, 1955, 77-79.

TOPIC TAGS: maser, resonator, microwave generator

ABSTRACT: The maser with two series connected resonators has previously been studied in detail by several authors. It has been shown that the amplitude and phase of the field in the second resonator are given by the expression:

$$E \sim \frac{N}{Z_{\text{eff}}} \langle P(t_1, t_2) \rangle e^{-i(\omega_n - \omega_i)T}, \quad (1)$$

where P is an independent function of the intensity of the field in the first resonator and of the transit time through the first (τ_1) and second (τ_2) resonators; N is the number of molecules in a unit of volume; Z_{eff} is the effective impedance of

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L 00753-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5021731

the resonator with respect to the molecules contained in it; ω_1 is the frequency of oscillations in the first resonator; and ω_{12} is the molecular transition frequency. The symbol $\langle \rangle$ indicates averaging with respect to the velocities of the molecules, T is the transit time of the molecules between resonators. It is evident from this approximation that when $\omega_{21} \neq \omega_1$, the phase difference between the oscillations in the first and second resonators depends on the distance l between them. When $\omega_{21} = \omega_1$, the phase difference is zero for any l . Thus the frequency of the maser ω_1 can be tuned exactly to the transition frequency ω_{21} . Actually, if the distance between the resonators is varied by the quantity Δl , the phase of the oscillations in the second resonator is changed by the quantity

$$\Delta\phi = (\omega_1 - \omega_{21}) \frac{\Delta l}{v}, \quad (2)$$

where v is the velocity of the molecular beam. If it is assumed that Δl is very nearly 10 cm, $v = 5 \cdot 10^4$ cm/sec, and $\omega_1 - \omega_{21} = 10^{-10} \omega_{21}$, then $\Delta\phi = 2 \cdot 10^{-4}$, which corresponds to a change in the phase angle by approximately 0.01° . For practical purposes, the accuracy in phase measurements limits determination of emission frequency to an accuracy of 10^{-10} . It is also possible to use modulation of the distance between the resonators according to the law $\Delta l = \Delta l_0 \cos \omega t$. This causes phase

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ACCESSION NR: AP5021731

modulation of the field in the second resonator due to periodic variation in the transit time $T = l(t)/\bar{v}$. The amplitude of the phase modulation is found from expression (2). Periodic modulation of the distance between the resonators may be used to record small changes in the phase difference between the oscillations in the first and second resonators since the method of synchronous detection can be used in this case. The advantage of this system for tuning is that it eliminates the effect of the traveling wave on the tuned frequency. If the spectral line used for emission consists of a single component, frequency ω_1 will coincide with the transition frequency ω_{21} . Orig. art. has: 2 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Fizicheskiy institut im. P. N. Lebedeva Akademii nauk SSSR
(Physics Institute, Academy of Sciences, SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 27May65

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: EC

NO REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 001

Card 0/3

L 10294-63

EWT(1)/REC(b)-2/BDS/
ES(w)-2--AFFTC/ASD/SSD--Feb-4

ACCESSION NR: AP3000994

S/0109/63/008/006/0967/0972

AUTHOR: Veselago, V. G.; Kosichkin, Yu. V.(3
60

TITLE: Magnetic field stabilization by means of a spin oscillator

SOURCE: Radiotekhnika i elektronika, v. 8, no. 6, 1963, 967-972

TOPIC TAGS: spin oscillator, magnetic field stabilization

ABSTRACT: Fig. 1 of Enclosure shows the block diagram of a phase-stabilization system including spin oscillator based on water protons in a decimolar aqueous solution of CuCl sub 2 and operating at a frequency of approximately 20 Mc. The system was utilized for stabilizing a permanent magnetic field of approximately 5000 oe by comparing its signal with the reference signal of an audio oscillator. A phase detector based on a common balancing circuit served as the comparing element. The signal of the spin oscillator 2 (Fig. 1) amplified by the stage of the h-f amplifier 3 and the signal of the crystal oscillator 5, whose frequency differed from that of the spin oscillator 2 by several kc, were simultaneously applied to the mixer 4. Then the phase of the filtered and

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L 10294-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3000994

3

amplified signal of the difference frequency was compared by means of the phase detector 7 to the phase of the reference signal from the audio oscillator 8. From the output of the phase detector 7, the signal, amplified by the d-c amplifier 9, controlled the current in the feedback coils 10, thereby bringing the magnetic field to the desired intensity. Control of the stabilization system was effected by an oscilloscope with two pairs of plates to which the signals from both inputs of the phase detector 7 were applied. Without the stabilizing system, the spin oscillator operated steadily in a band of approximately 1 kc, which corresponds to a variation in the magnetic field of 0.25 oe. The magnetic field variation caused a frequency drift of the nonstabilized spin oscillator of 2.8 cps and varied the phase of the stabilized oscillator by 1°. "The authors express their thanks to A. M. Prokhorov and K. V. Vladimirov for their valuable advice and consultation." Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 9 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Fizicheskiy institut im. P. N. Lebedeva AN SSSR (Physics Institute
AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 20Apr62 DATE ACQ: 01Jul63 ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: 00 NO REF Sov: 006 OTHER: 001

Card 2/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4036720

S/0020/64/156/002/0298/0299

AUTHOR: Abilov, G. S.; Veselago, V. V.; Prokhorov, A. M. (Corr. member AN SSSR)

TITLE: Passage of electromagnetic waves through bismuth

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady*, v. 156, no. 2, 1964, 298-299

TOPIC TAGS: electromagnetic wave, magnetoplasma oscillation, electromagnetic wave penetration, standing wave, bismuth

ABSTRACT: The possibility of penetration of electromagnetic waves through bismuth was pointed out previously (e.g., E. A. Kauer and V. G. Skobov, ZhETF 45, 1963, 610). It has been previously detected by M. S. Khaykin et al. (ZhETF 45, 1963, 170), by reflection from the resonator in an arrangement for excitation of magnetic plasma oscillations. The present authors have demonstrated the penetration by recording the radiation after passage through the specimen. The apparatus consisted of two strip resonators having a common wall made of a bismuth specimen (23 mm diam, 1.4 mm thick). At 1.8 K, with the apparatus in a magnetic field, the oscillations in the first resonator (9600Mc) produced oscillations in the second.

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ACCESSION NR: AP4036720

resonator. The power transmitted depended on the magnetic field strength. In the absence of magnetic field, or during the increase in the specimen temperature up to 4.2K, the penetration of electromagnetic waves was not observed. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: Fizicheskiy institut im. P. N. Lebedeva Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Physics, Academy of Sciences SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 18Dec63 ATD PRESS: 3053 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: EM NQ REF SOV: 004 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

VESELAN, J.

"The Soviet Press is Helping Railroad Men." p. 25 (ZELEZNICE, Vol. 3, No. 1, 1953)
Praha, Czechoslovakia

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Library of Congress, Vol. 3, No. 4,
April 1954. Unclassified.

VSELA-HANUSOVA, K.

VSELA-HANUSOVA, K. AND J. VESELY

"Our Experiences with Plates in Orthodontic Therapy." (Jaw Orthopedic
Department of the Bezirk Health Insurance Institute in Prague).

SO: Cal. stomato., 1953, No. 2, pp. 93-107.

FD-2441

USSR/Electronics - Klystrons Veselago, V.G.

Card 1/1 Pub 90-3/11

Author : Irisova, N. A., Zhabotinskii, M. Ye., Veselago, V. G.

Title : Frequency stabilization of a three-centimeter klystron with the aid
of a spectrum line

Periodical : Radiotekhnika, 10, 26-35, Apr 55

Abstract : A system for stabilizing klystron oscillator frequencies with the aid of the absorption spectrum line of some gas is explained. Gases used for this purpose should have an absorption line which is resonant with the frequency of waves generated by klystrons (centimeter and millimeter). The most effective absorption lines in the centimeter frequency range are those of ammonia gas. Frequency stabilization can be carried either in the region of the fundamental spectrum line, or in the region of its second and third harmonics. Theoretical analysis of this system, basic formulas for calculations; and the characteristics of the experimental model are discussed. The research was conducted at the Physics Institute, Academy of Sciences USSR in 1950-1951. M. A. Leontovich and A. M. Prokhorov are given thanks for advice.

Institution: --

Submitted : June 1, 1954

VESELAGO, V. G.

USSR/Electronics - Regeneration

FD-1330

Card 1/1 Pub 146-15/25

Author : Basov, N. G.; Veselago, V. G.; Zhabotinskiy, M. Ye.

Title : Increase in the quality of the volume resonator by means of regeneration

Periodical : Zhur. eksp. i teor. fiz. 28, 242, February 1955

Abstract : In connection with the possibility with the construction of a molecular oscillator (N. G. Basov and A. M. Prokhorov, ibid. 27, 431, 1954; Gordon, Zeiger, Townes, Phys. Rev. 95, 282, 1954) the problem arose concerning the essential enhancement of the quality of volume resonators, one of the methods to be used being the creation of superconducting volume resonators (M. S. Khaykin, DAN SSSR, 75, 661, 1950) and another method being the use of the method of regeneration well known in low-frequency radio range (G. Barkhausen, Elektronnyye lampy, Moscow, 1938). The authors conducted experiments using a volume resonator with goodness $Q \cdot 4 \cdot 10^4$ in a circuit of positive feedback with a microwave amplifier. They increased the effective goodness to $3 \cdot 10^6$.

Institution: Physics Institute im. P. N. Lebedev, Academy of Sciences USSR

Submitted : November 4, 1954

Veselago, V.G.

62

621.385.1.029.6 | 621.316.726.029.6

✓4495. Stabilization of the frequency of a 3cm klystron with the aid of a spectral line. N. A. Iusova, M. P. Zhuravlev and V. G. VESELAGO. Radio-tehnika i elektronika, 10, no. 4, 26-31 (1955) In Russian.

To avoid undue loss of power, two klystrons are used. One to provide output at 3cm, the other (the monitor) to relate to the 1cm band thence to an ammonia-filled guide in a system like that of Hershberger and Norton [Abstr. 2572 (1948)]. The monitor klystron is frequency-swept by a saw-tooth wave and its output is mixed through the 1cm resonant circuit and a 3 cm mixer connected to the other klystron. In the respective bands, pulses are produced as the monitor frequency equals either the spectral line frequency or the controlled klystron frequency. A square wave is generated of duration equal to the time difference between these pulses and applied to the controlled klystron so as to reduce the difference. The output frequency is thus always changing cyclically with time. In this fashion the frequency is held up within less than 4 parts in 10^4 . S. C. DUNN

2

Veselago, V.G.

1'SSK.

621.312.413 : 621.375.2029.6 62

3188. Increase of Q-factor of a volume resonator with
the aid of regeneration. N. G. Il'инов, V. G. Veselago,
and M. H. Zemlyanov. Letter in *Zh. Tekhn. Kibernetika*,
Fiz., 23, No. 2, 242 (1955). In Russian.

Including a cavity in the feedback loop of a micro-
wave amplifier improves the Q from 4×10^4 to 3×10^6
and maintains it thus for several hours. A value of
 5×10^4 could only be achieved, however, for about
10-20 min. It is suggested that the present limitations
due to fluctuations of gain and phase shift in the
amplifier could be overcome by using the technique of
super-regeneration.

S. C. OUNY

(2)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001859610010-0

VESELAYA, G.N.

Courses in mathematical methods. Zav. lab. 29 no.10:1278 '63.
(MIRA 16:12)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001859610010-0"

L 26469-66 EPF(n)-2/EWT(m)/EWA(d)/T/EWP(t)/ETC(m)-6 IJP(c) RM/JH/WW/JD/JV/JG
 ACC NR: AP6017368 SOURCE CODE: UR/0363/66/002/003/0413/0417

AUTHOR: Veselaya, G. N.; Dubinin, G. N.; Ruzinov, L. P.; Starobina, T. M.

103

B

ORG: Moscow Aviation Institute (Moskovskiy aviatcionnyy institut); Giredmet

TITLE: Thermodynamics of the chemical reactions occurring during the surface
 saturation of metals with certain elements

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Neorganicheskiye materialy, v. 2, no. 3, 1966, 413-417

TOPIC TAGS: chemical reaction, thermodynamics, equilibrium constant, tungsten,
 rhenium, titanium, iron, silicon, aluminum, chromium, zirconium

ABSTRACT: At the present time the application of diffusion saturation is being
 principally developed in studies on gas saturation. This method of saturation
 permits the creation of initial conditions most suitable for the process, which
 are characterized by a high percentage yield of the diffusion element from its
 halogenide compound on a saturated surface.

Thus, the equilibrium constants for chemical reactions occurring during surface
 saturation of tungsten, rhenium, or titanium with iron, silicon, aluminum
 chromium and zirconium from the gas phase were calculated. 27 27

An analytic calculating method for the equilibrium transformation based on the
 Descartes theorem and McLaren method is proposed.

Data are recommended for conducting the diffusion saturation technical process.

Orig. art. has: 3 formulas and 1 table. [JPRS]
 SUB CODE: 07 20 / SUBM DATE: 28Jun65 / ORIG REF: 005 / OTH REF: 004
 Card 1/1 PB UDC: 66-971

2

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001859610010-0

VESELHYA, I.V.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001859610010-0"

SHEVCHENKO, I.T.; GORODIS'KIY, V.I.; VESELA, I.V.; ROSTOVTSAYA, O.M.

Relation of dehydrase activity to the level of the polarographic waves. Medykh.zhur. 24 no.6:50-53 '54. (MLRA 8:7)

1. Kiivs'kiy rentgen-radiologichniy i onkologichniy institut.
(DEHYDROGENASE,
polarography, relation of dehydrogenase activity to
level of polarographic waves)
(POLAROGRAPHY,
of dehydrogenase, relation of dehydrogenase activity
to level of polarographic waves)

GORODIS'KIY, V.I.; VERSELA, I.V.; ROSTOVTSHEVA, O.M.

Catalase activity in normal and tumor tissues. Medich.zhur. 24
no.6:54-58 '54. (MLRA 8:7)

1. Kiiv's'kiy rentgen-radiologichnyy i onkologichniy institut.
(CATALASE,
in normal & tumor tissues)
(NEOPLASMS, metabolism in,
catalase in tumor tissue)

VESELAYA, I.V., UMANSKIY, YU.A.

"Investigating the Accumulation of Radioactive Isotopes in Tumors when Introduced into the Organism in the Form of Antitumorous Sera" p. 100, in the book "Experience in the Use of Radioactive Isotopes in Medicine" R. Ye. KAVETSKIY and I.T. SHEVCHENKO, published by the Gosmedizdat Publishing House of the UKRAINIAN SSR, KIEV 1955, represents medical transactions of a conference held in KIEV from 18-20 January 1954.

So: 1100235

Vesela, I. V.

PSSR

- ✓ The calcium and magnesium content of developing tumors
M. V. I. Gorodetskii, O. M. Rastorgueva, and I. V. Vesela
Sci. Research. Roentgeno-Radiological Inst., Kiev
Zh. teor. Biokhim. Zhar. 27, 224-5 (Russian summary, 1954).
—The Ca content of tumors is higher and of Mg lower than in muscle tissues. This Ca-Mg relation increases as the tumor development progresses. The cause of this manifestation remains unexplained.

Chem Lab for Cancer Study.

SHORM, F. [SORN, F.], akademik; CHERNETSKIY, V.P.; KHLADEK, S. [HLADEK, S.];
VESELAY, Y.; SIRT, Y.

6-Azacytidine and its derivatives. Dokl.AN SSSR 137 no.6:1393-
1395 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii i biokhimii AN Chekhoslovatskoy SSR,
Praga (for all except Chernetskiy). 2. Institut organicheskoy khimii
Akademii nauk USSR, Kiyev (for Chernetskiy).
(Azacytidine)

Veselaya, I.V.

Copper, zinc, cadmium, and nickel content of muscles and tumors. V. I. Gorodis'kih, I. V. Veselaya, and O. N. Rostovtseva (Sci. Research Roentgen-Radium and Oncol. Inst., Kiev.). *Voprosy Med. Khim.* 2, No. 1, 17-18 (1956).—Tumors from 60 diseased rats and femoral muscles from 60 healthy rats were excised, ground, weighed, and Cu, Zn, Cd, and Ni septd. and detd. polarographically by Malyuga's method (*C.A.* 48, 32132). Concentrations found (in mg./100 g. dry tissue) were resp.: 0.13, 1.52, traces, and none for muscle tissue and 0.32, 12.20, 2.60, and traces for tumor tissue. Higher concn. of these elements in tumors is attributed to the alkaline medium and combination with sulfhydryl groups. Cyrus C. Sturgis, Jr.

VESELAYA, I. V.

USSR/General Problems of Pathology - Tumors. Metabolism.

U.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 21, 1956, 98179

Author : Gorodyskiy, V.I., Veselaya, I.V.

Inst :

Title : On the Sulfur Content in Muscles and Tumors.

Orig Pub : Vopr. med. khimii, 1956, 2, No 5, 357-358

Abstract : Average amount of S in "tarashchanskaya" sarcoma 10 days after transplantation - 3.3%; of dry substance; it gradually decreases and after 35 days - 0.67%. In the muscles of healthy rats the total content of S is, on the average, 1.5%. In peripheral regions of the tumor, there is more S than in the central necrotic regions. -- I.S. Heyfel'd

Card 1/1

GORODYSKIY, V.I.; VESELAYA, I.V.

Binding of sulfhydryl groups in malignant growth. Vrach.delo
supplement '57:100 (MIRA 11:3)

1. Kiyevskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy rentgeno-radiologicheskiy i
onkologicheskiy institut.
(MERCAPTO GROUP) (CANCER)

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology (Normal and Pathological).
Effect of Physical Factors. Ionizing Reaction.

T-13

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 16, 1958, 75284

Author : Gorodyskiy, V.I., Veselova, I.V.

Inst : -

Title : Activeness of Catalase of Muscles of Rats Infected with
Radiation Sickness.

Orig Pub : Tr. Vses. konferentsii po med. radiol. Eksperim. med.
radiol. M., Medgiz, 1957, 117-119

Abstract : In the muscles of rats the activity of catalase was determined in 1-7 days after general roentgen exposure to 1000 r (14 animals) and in 1-2 days after 2000-3000 r (in 8 rats). The magnitudes exceeded the control level and increased with the increase of the interval after exposure. The maximal magnitudes were exerted over the controls by 2.2 times after 1000 r and by 2.4-2.5 times after 2000-3000 r. This increase is explained by the accumulation of

Card 1/2

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology (Normal and Pathological).
Effect of Physical Factors. Ionizing Radiation.

T-13

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 16, 1958, 75284

H_2O_2 as a result of strong decomposition of tissues under
the influence of exposure. -- E.B. Glikson.

Card 2/2

- 110 -

VESELAYA, L.N. (Kiyev, 4-ya Dachnaya ul., d.57, kv.1); GORODYSKIY, V.I.

Effect of heavy metal salts on the radiosensitivity of transplanted tumors. Vop.onk.: 3 no.3:300-303 '57. (MLRA 10:8)

1. Iz khimicheskoy laboratori (rukoved. - V.I.Gorodyskiy) Kiyevskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo roentgeno-radiologicheskogo i onkologicheskogo instituta (dir. - prof. zor I.T.Shevchenko)

(NEOPLASMS, exper.
eff. of sodium chromium tartrate & sodium iron tartrate
on roentgen sensitivity of transplantable tumors (Rus))

(CHROMIUM, eff.
sodium chromium tartrate on roentgen sensitivity of
transplantable tumors (Rus))

(IRON, eff.
sodium iron tartrate on roentgen sensitivity of trans-
plantable tumors (Rus))

(ROENTGEN RAYS, eff.
on transplantable tumors, eff. of sodium chromium tartrate
& sodium iron tartrate on sensitivity (Rus))

VESELA, I. V.

GORODIS'KIY, V. I. : VESELA, I. V.

Manganese content of tumors and muscles [with summary in English].
(MIRA 11:1)
Ukr.biokhim.zhur. 29 no.4:476-478 '57.

1. Kiivs'kiy rentgeno-radiologichnyi ta onkologichniy institut.
(CANCER) (MANGANESE IN THE BODY)

VESELAYA, I.V.

Polarographic determination of amino acids. Ukr. khim. zhur.
30 no.4:398-402 '64. (NIRA 17:6)

1. Kiyevskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy rentgeno-radiologicheskiy
i onkologicheskiy institut.

SIZENKO, S.P.; GORODYSKIY, V.I.; VESELAYA I.V.; KIRILLOVA, V.S.

Study of the antiblastic properties of polythionates. Uch.
zap. KERROI 7:192-197'61. (MIRA 16:8)
(CYTOTOXIC DRUGS) (THIONATES—THERAPEUTIC USE)

VESELAYA, I.V.

Determination of 3,4-benzopyrene in the air of Kiev. Gig. 1 san.
26 no.10:76-78 O '61. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Iz Khimicheskoy laboratorii kantserogennykh veshchestv Kiyevskogo
nauchno-issledovatel'skogo rentgeno-radiologicheskogo i onkologicheskogo
instituta.

(KIEV--AIR--ANALYSIS) (BENZOPYRENE)

GORODYSKII, V.I.; VESELAYA, I.V.

Amount of 3,4-benzopyrene in dust deposits and snow samples in Kiev.
(MIRA 15:4)
Gig. i san. 26 no.8:69-100 Ag '61.

1. Iz Kiyevskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo rentgeno-radiologicheskogo
i onkologicheskogo instituta.
(KIEV--AIR POLLUTION) (BENZOPYRENE)

GORODYSKII, V.I.; VESELAYA, I.V.

Copper, zinc, and cadmium content of the organs of rabbits with malignant tumors. Vop.med.khim. 6 no.2:128-130 Mr-Ap '60.
(MIRA 14:5)

1. Research Institute for Radiology and Oncology, Kiev.
(COPPER IN THE BODY) (ZINC IN THE BODY)
(CADMIUM IN THE BODY) (CANCER)

GOL'DMAN, A.M., kand.khimicheskikh nauk; ZAITSEV, A.I.; KOSTYLEV, G.I.;
LAKHMANCHUK, L.S.; LUBYANITSKIY, I.Ya., kand.khimicheskikh nauk;
PREOBRAZHENSKIY, V.A.; FURMAN, M.S., doktor khimicheskikh nauk;
Prinimali uchastiye: ZHADIN, B.V.; VESEL'CHAKOVA, T.L.; SEDOVA, S.M.;
TRUBNIKOVA, V.I.; KUPIN, M.I.; ZHUKOVA, Ye.I.

Preparation of adipic acid in a continuous pilot unit.
Khim.prom. no.5:323-327 My '62. (MIRA 15:7)
(Adipic acid)

P. VESELCHIN

The present stage of the problem of fever. Tr. from the Russian. p. 12
ANALEGE ROMANO-SCVIETICE. SERIA MEDICINA GENERALA Vol. 6, No. 3, May/June
1953 Bucuresti, Rumania)

S03 East European, LC, Vol. 2, No. 12, Dec. 1953

KLIMA, Drahoslav, inz.; BLANKA, Richard; VESELA, Vlasta

Effect of salting methods on ham color stability. Prum
potravin 15 no.4:175-177 Ap '64.

1. Research Institute of Meat, Brno.

VESELEY, Frantisek (Pizen)

Development of the scientific work organisation in the Czech
Lands, Pt.2. Pokračovat fyz astr 8 no. 58259-274 '63.

"Triangular numbers" by W.Sierpinski. Reviewed by Frantisek
Vesely. 391-392

MILOJCIC, B., dr., doc.; UDICKI, S., dr.; KRAJINOVIC, S., dr., doc.;
VISELI, F., dr.

The appearance of brucellosis in the proximity of Belgrade
and the practical significance of atypical cases. Med. glas.
16 no.9:393-396 S '62.

(BRUCELLOSIS)

VONESH, F. [Vones, F.]; PODRAZKI, V. [Podrazky, V.]; SHIMOVA, Ya.
[Simova, J.]; VESELÝ, Z. [Vesely, Z.]

Some changes occurring in the protein complex of rye endosperm
during the germination of the kernel and flour heating.
Biokhim. zер. i khlebopech. no.7:151-158 '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Tsentral'nyy issledovatel'skiy institut pishchevoy
promyshlennosti, Praga.

ACC NR. AP6035920

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/020/0173/0173

AUTHOR: Rozhin, D. P.; Gus'kov, B. N.; Stil'nik, E. V.; Baskakov, V. I.; Veselin, V. S.

ORG: none

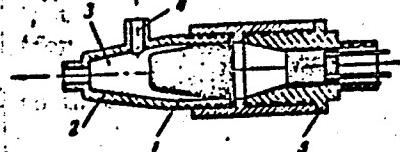
TITLE: Shut-off pyrovalve. Class 47, No. 187463

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 20, 1966, 173

TOPIC TAGS: valve, aircraft fuel system, fuel feed system

ABSTRACT: The proposed valve for use, for instance, in aircraft fuel systems, contains a pyromechanism-controlled shut-off element and a housing with a flow-through section having inlet and outlet ducts and a sealing flange. To ensure air-tight sealing by closing the shut-off

Fig. 1. Pyrovalve



1 - Shut-off element; 2 - valve housing;
3 - flow-through section; 4 - inlet duct;
5 - pyromechanism

Card 1/2

Index 621.646 621.45

ACC NR.: AP6035920

element along a single contact surface, to decrease the size and weight of the valve, and also to simplify its design, the flow-through section of the housing is made in the form of a conical seat; the inlet (or outlet) duct closes when the pyromechanism triggers the shut-off element. This element has the shape of a truncated cone (see Fig. 1). Orig. [WA-76] area has: 1 figure.

SUB CODE:: 2143/ SUBM DATE: 13Feb65/

Card 2/2

VESELINA, M.

How Lenin's documents are being searched for and preserved.
IUn.tekh. 6 no.1:12-15 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Nauchnyy sotrudnik Institute marksizma-leninizma.
(Lenin, Vladimir Il'ich, 1870-1924)
(Manuscripts—Conservation and restoration)

Veselinov, Bogoya Stankov

Svetnitsite v narodnite svedty. Sofiya, "Nauka i Izkustvo", 1963.

141 p.

Bibliographical footnotes.

MICHALICKOVA, J.; VESSELINOV, E.

Infantile pneumonitis in the light of recent scientific discoveries.
Cesk. pediat. 10 no.2:81-88 Mar 55.

1. II detska klinika SU v Bratislave; predn. doc. MUDr J.Michalickova.
(PNEUMONIA, in inf. and child.)

BULGARIA/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their
Applications - Food Industry.

H.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 11, 1958, 37894

Author : Veselinov, E.

Inst :
Title : Selection of Tomatoes and Our Canning Industry (Answer
to the Dissertation of the Same Name by H. Daskalov)

Orig Pub : Cooperat. Zemedelye, 1956, No 5, 30-31

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

39

VESELINOV, E.

VESELINOV, E. "Tomato Sorts and Our Canning Industry." p. 30.

Vol 11, no. 5, May 1956

KOOPERATIVNO ZEMEDELIE

AGRICULTURE

Sofia, Bulgaria

SO: East European Accession, Vol. 6, No. 3, March 1957

MICHALICKOVA, J.; VESELINOV, B.

Influenza in children, Cesk. pediat. 13 no.8:684-687 5 Sept 58.

1. II. detska klinika Lekarskej fakulty Univerzity Komenskeho v
Bratislave, prednosta doc. dr. Jaroslava Michalickova Doc. MUDr.

J. Michalickova, Zahradnicka 1, Bratislava.

(INFLUENZA, in inf. & child,
pathogen. & compl. of Czech. epidemic (Cz))

VESSELINOV, B. MUDr.

Spontaneous pneumothorax after pneumonia in children and its therapy
by suction drainage. Psdiat. listy, Praha 9 no.5:267-268 Sept-Oct 54.

1. Z II. detske kliniky Slovenske university v Bratislave -
prednosta doc. MUDr. J.Michalickova
(PNEUMOTHORAX, in infant and child
after pneumonia, ther. by suction drainage)
(PNEUMONIA, complications
pneumothorax in inf. & child., ther. by suction drainage)
(DRAINAGE
suction drainage in ther. in pneumothorax in inf. &
child. after pneumonia)

NOVAK, A., Dr.; VESELINOV, E., Dr.

Pulmonary abscess in children and its therapy. Pediat. listy, Praha
9 no.6:343-344 Dec 54.

1. Z II. detske kliniky v Bratislave; prednosta doc. Dr. J. Michalickova
(LUNGS, abscess
in inf. & child., ther., antibiotics)
(ANTIBIOTICS, ther. use
lung abscess in inf. & child.)

VESELINEV, B.

Chronic pulmonary diseases in children with developmental anomalies.
Cesk.pediat.15 no.6/7:552-554 J1'60.

1. II. detska klinika lekarskej fakulty UK v Bratislave, prednosta
doc.MUDr. J.Michalickova.
(LUNG abnorm)

VESELINOV, G.D., uchitel'.

Study of insect structure based on the cricket. Est.v shkole no.6:80-82 '53.
(MLRA 6:10)

1. Srednyaya shkola no.4 g. Sofii (Bulgariya).

(Insects--Anatomy)

VESELINOV, G.D., biolog

Some notes on the textbooks of zoology for the 7th grade, edition
1961, of the general industrial polytechnic schools. Biol i khim
4 no.2:56-59 '62.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001859610010-0

VESELINOV, G.D., biolog

Preservation of the country's nature. Biolog i khim no.6:1-3
'61.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001859610010-0"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001859610010-0

ZAKHvatkin, V.K.; KULIMIN, S.G.; GEORGIYEV, K.T.; VESELINOV, S.K.

Increasing the output of flotation equipment at Bulgarian
ore dressing plants. TSvet. met. 38 no.9:18-25 S '65.
(MIRA 18:12)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001

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POPOV, Stoian A.; VESELINOV, Stefan K., inzh.

Purification of the water polluted during the dressing of
the fine pernik coal. Tekhnika Bulg 11 no.9:345-348 '62.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001859610010-0"

TEOFILOV, K., inzh.; VESELINOV, St., inzh.

Improvement in the extraction of metals from ores, reserve for
the increase of labor productivity and reduction of prime cost
of concentrates. Min dalo 18 no.1:13-16 Ja '63.

1. N-K otdel "Obogatitelen" (for Teofilov).
2. Raionen inzhener po obogatiavane, Upravlenie "Tsvetna
metalurgija i rudodobiv" (for Veselinov).

GOLISKI, P.; VESELINOV, T.

Diagnostic value of the method of direct roentgenographic enlargement. Nauch.tr.viss.h.med.inst.Sofiia 42 no.5:23-32 '63.

1. Iz kruzhoka po rentgenologii; nauchem rukovoditel: dr.
A. Zheliazkov.

TANEV, I.; VESELINOV, V.; KUNEVA, Zh.; NEYCHEVA, Ye.; MANOLOV, K.;
SKORCHEVA, S.; FEDOROV, V.

Salmonella gallinarum-pullorum as pathogens of food poisoning
in man. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 41 no.12:118-119
(MIRA 18:3)
D '64.

1. Sofiyskiy meditsinskiy institut, I Sofiyskaya infektsionnaya
bol'ница i Veterinarskyy institut, Sofiya, Bolgariya.

BAYL'OV, D.; PANAYOTOVA, M; VESELINOV, V.

Methods for detecting staphylococcal enterotoxin. Zhur.mikrobiol.,
epid.i immun. 33 no.8:101-104 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Iz TSentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo veterinarno-
gigienicheskogo instituta produktov zhivotnovodstva, Bolgariya.
(STAPHYLOCOCCUS) (TOXINS AND ANTITOXINS)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001859610010-0

VESELINOV, V.; NEICHEVA, E.

A case of *Salmonella gallinarum-pullorum* infection. *Suvr.med.*
(Sofia) 15 no.3: 29-31 '64

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POPOV, A.; VESELINOV, V.

Clinico-bacteriological considerations on dysentery during
1952-53. Suvrem. med., Sofia 6 no.11:107-113 1955.

1. Iz Katedrata po epidemiologija i infektsiozni bolesti pri
Visshtia meditsinski institut V. Chervenkov, Sofiia (zav.
katedrata: prof. P. Verbev).
(DYSENTERY, BACILLARY, epidemiology,
in Bulgaria. (Bul))

VESELINOV, V. ; GUBEV, E.

Synanthropic flies as an epidemiologic factor in intestinal infections. Nauch. tr. Vissh. med. inst. Chervenkov, Sofia 2 no.4:29-44 1956.

1. Predstavena ot prof. P. Verbev, zavezhdashch Katedrata po epidemiologii i infekts. bolesti.
(GASTROINTESTINAL DISEASES, transmission,
by flies (Bul))
(FLIES,
transm. of intestinal infect. (Bul))

BULGARIA/Cultivated Plants - Potatoes, Vegetables, Melons.

Li-5

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 9, 1953, 39321

Author : Veselinov, Ye.

Inst : -
Title : The Method of Growing Tomatoes Without Seedlings.

Orig Pub : Ovoshchinarstvo i gradinarnstvo, 1957, No 3, 23-26.

Abstract : The agricultural engineering pertaining to tomato growing without seedlings in accordance with data obtained from the experimental station in Negovan (Sofia region, Bulgaria) is described in this paper.

Card 1/1

Veterinary Medicine

BULGARIA

PAVLOV, N., Dr, MAKAVEYEVA, E., Dr, VESELINOVA, A., Dr, VIZPB/~~not identified~~

"Disease of New-Born Lambs Caused By Neorickettsiae"

Sofia, Veterinarna Sbirka, Vol 63, No 1, 1966, pp 3-6

Abstract: The virus abortion of sheep is a latent neorickettsiae infection. Lambs that are born alive exhibit symptoms of the infection. Tissues and organs of infected new-born lambs were subjected to a pathological, anatomic, and histologic investigation. Two strains of the causative factor were isolated and propagated in 6-day old chicken embryos on being injected into their yolk sac. The embryos perished on infection and showed presence of typical elementary bodies. Antigen obtained from chicken embryos had properties identical with those of antigen isolated from the placenta of aborting ewes. By using the antigen from chicken embryos, the reaction of complement fixation was carried out for diagnostic purposes.

1/1

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001859610010-0

VESELINOVA, Khr. K.

Pathogenesis of pertussis and parapertussis. Suvr. med. (Sofia)
15 no.12:23-27 '64.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001859610010-0"

VESELINOVA, Khr. K.

Epidemiological studies on pertussis and parapertussis. Suvr.
med. 14 no.4:37-41 '63.

(WHOOPING COUGH) (EPIDEMIOLOGY)
(PERTUSSIS VACCINE)

BULGARIA

Khr. K. VESELINOVA, Department of Epidemiology at the Medical College
(Katedra po epidemiologiya pri VMI), Head (rukovoditel na katedrata)
P. VERBEV, Sofia.

"Epidemiological Studies of Pertussis and Parapertussis."

Sofia, Suvremenna Meditsina, Vol 14, No 4, 1963; pp 37-41.

Abstract [English summary modified]: Epidemiologic review of 223 cases of pertussis and 91 of parapertussis found in 12 children 'collectives' totaling 705 children: ages, sex, clinical patterns, discussion. The triple DPT vaccine will prevent and modify pertussis but it has no effect on parapertussis. Two tables, 4 references: 2 Soviet, Bulgarian, Czech thesis.

1/1

VESELINEVA, Khr. K.; NINOV, N.M.

On the use of fluorescent antibody technics in pertussis and
parapertussis. Suvr. med. (Sofiia) 16 no.3:150-156 '65.

1. VMI - Sofiia, Katedra po epidemiologiiia (rukovoditel dots.
E. Gubev) i Katedra po mikrobiologiiia (rukovoditel prof.
Sv. Burdarov). Submitted July 1964.

VESELINOVIC, Aleksandar, dr.; PREMUZIC, Mira, dr.

Fundus oculi in anemia. Lijecn. vjesn. 84 no.1:23-26 '62.

1. Iz Ocnog odjela Bolnice "Brace dra Sobol" i Internog odjela Opce bolnice "Susak" u Rijeci.

(FUNDUS OCULI) (ANEMIA diag)

[REDACTED] YUGOSLAVIA

VESELINOVIC, Dr Aleksandar, Eye Clinic (Ocna Klinika), Faculty of
Medicine (Medicinski Fakultet), Rijeka.

"Analysis of the Causes of Blindness in the Rijeka Area."

Zagreb, Liječnicki Vjesnik, Vol 85, No 6, 1963, pp 611-613.

Abstract: Author's English summary modified. Rijeka numbers 335 recorded cases of blindness (0.113 percent of the population, two-thirds of them men), the most common causes being hereditary degenerative eye diseases (20.8 percent), accidents (17.3 percent), myopia (15.2 percent), and cataracts (13 percent). Infectious diseases caused blindness in 8.3 percent of the cases. Atrophy papillae n. optici, ablatio retinae, and sclerotic changes of the retina were rare as causes of blindness.

Tables, British and Yugoslav references.

1/1

VESELINEVIC, LJ.

"The railroad network of Yugoslavia."

p. 7 (Zeleznice) Vol. 14, no. 1, Jan. 1958
Belgrade, Yugoslavia

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 4,
April 1958

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001859610010-0

VESELINOVIC, Lj.

An important contribution to the development of the international
road traffic. Medun transp 8 no.9:639-640 S '62.

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DJURICIC, T.; NIKOLIC, B.; VESELINOVIC, S.

Plasma proteins in the anaphylactic and histaminic reactions. Bull.
Acad.serbe sc., classe med. 11 no.2:93-96 1954.
(ALLERGY, experimental,
blood proteins in)
(BLOOD PROTEINS, in various diseases,
exper. allergy)

VESELINOVIC-CUCULIC, M.

"Results of Studies of the Tertiary Terranes between Paracin and Razanj"

p. 207

(ZBORNIK RADOVA, Vol. 22, no. 4, 1952, Beograd, Yugoslavia)

So: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Library of Congress, Vol. 2,
No. 19 October, 1953, Unclassified

VESELINOVIC, D.

"Results of Geological Research in the Area between Vratarnica and Mali Izvor" p. 121
(ZBORNIK RADOVA, Vol. 22, no. 4, 1952, Beograd, Yugoslavia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Library of Congress, Vol. 2,
No. 10, October, 1953, Unclassified

VESELINOVIC, D.

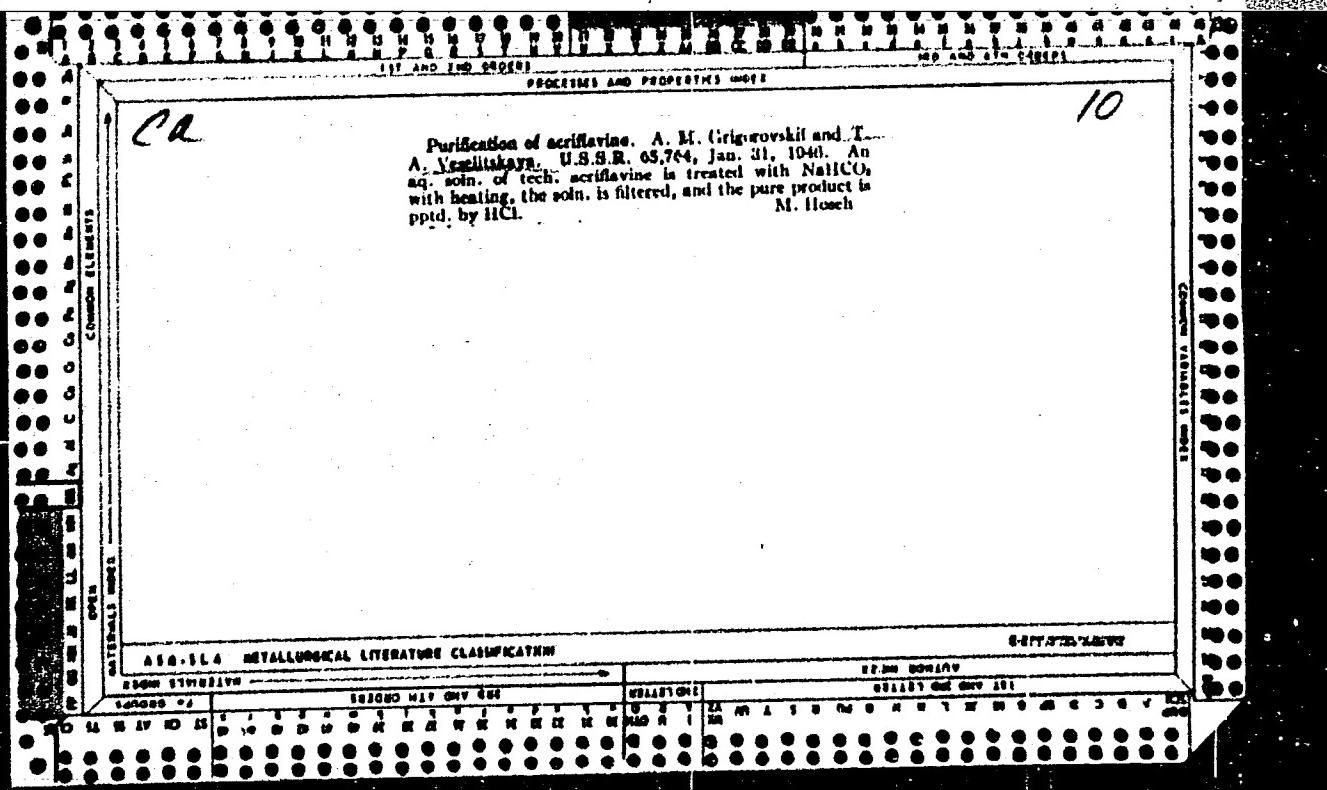
"Barremien Cephalopoda at Vrska Cuka, Eastern Serbia" p. 87
(ZBORNIK RADOVA, Vol. 33, 1953, Beograd, Yugoslavia)

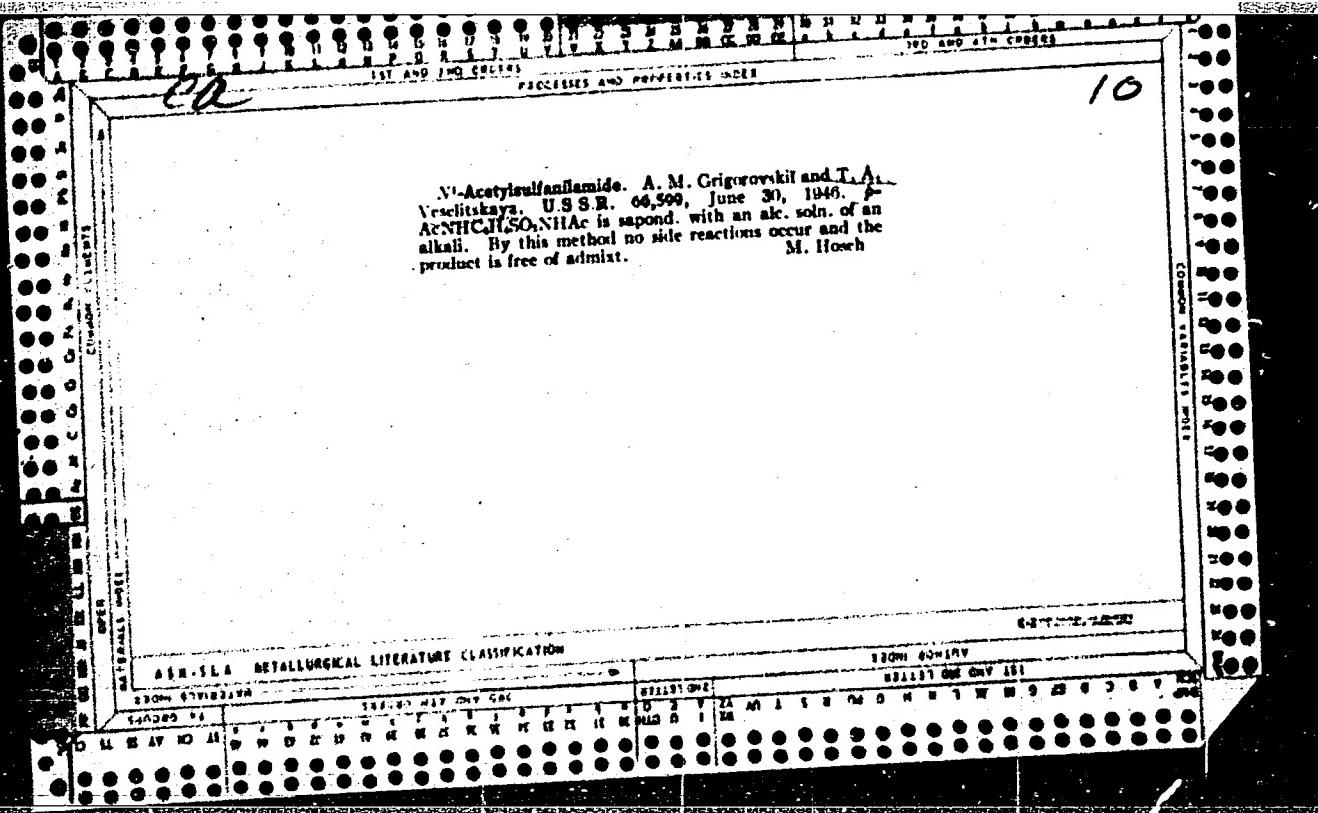
SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, IC, Vol. 3, no. 5, May 1954/Unci.

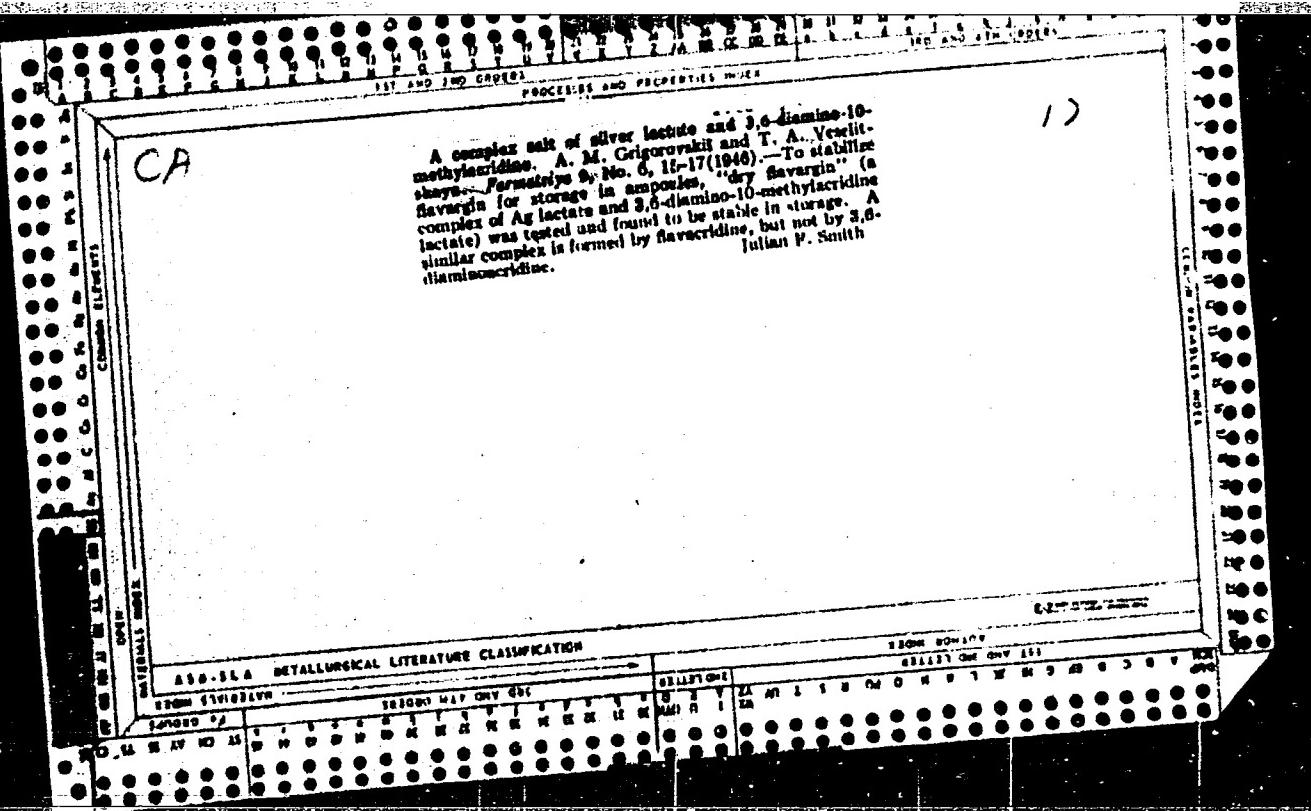
VESELINOVIC, V.

Cooling equipment of the T-34 tank. p. 267. VOJNO-TEHnicki Glasnik.
Bograd. Vol. 4, no. 4, Apr. 1956.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List, (EEAL), Library of Congress,
Vol. 5, no. 12, December 1956







CA

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Mechanism of formation of acridones from diphenylamine-2-carboxylic acids. A. M. Grigor'evskii and T. A. Veselit'skaya. *Zhur. Obshchel Khim.* (J. Gen. Chem.) 18, 1703-1800 (1948).—Direct *N*-benzoylation of a no. of diphenylamine-2-carboxylic acids was demonstrated as a side reaction in the acridone formation from these acids and BaCl_2 . *N*-Ba derivs. are capable of thermal decompo., into acridone and Ba(OH)_2 . The mechanism of acridone for., in general, is viewed as proceeding through the $\text{PhNCOC}_6\text{H}_4$ intermediate. 2- $\text{PhNHCO}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_4$ (20 g.), 210 ml. PhMe, and 14.4 g. BaCl_2 refluxed 2 hrs. gave 0.5 g. acridone, while the mother liquor gave 5.5 g. *N*-benzoyl-diphenylamine-2-carboxylic acid, m. 183-6° (from dil. Me_2CO); after repprt. from NaHCO_3 , soln. the acid is unchanged and m. 180-90° (from dil. Me_2CO). On heating to 100-210° it readily splits off Ba(OH)_2 and gives acridone; this is contrary to the results reported by Jamison and Turner (C. A. 32, 16039) at 230-40° up to 70% yields can be obtained. 4,2-C(PhNH)₂C₆H₄CO₂ (10 g.) (I), 100 ml. PhMe, and 0.5 g. BaCl_2 after 2 hrs.' reflux gave 1.5 g. 3-chloro-9(10*H*)-acridone and the mother liquor gave after concn. washing with hot Me_2CO and MeOH , and crystn. from MeOH , 1 g. *N*-Ba deriv. of I (6 g. crude), m. 207-8°; this, on heating to 231-5°, gave 60% 3-chloro-9(10*H*)-acridone and Ba(OH)_2 . Similarly, 4-methoxy-5-chlorodiphenylamine-2-carboxylic acid (30 g.) and 18 g. BaCl_2 in hot PhMe gave 6 g. 2-methoxy-6-chloro-9(10*H*)-acridone and the corresponding *N*-benzoyl-4'-methoxy-5-chlorodiphenylamine-2-carboxylic acid, m. 191-2° (from Me_2CO), which at 250° gives Ba(OH)_2 and 62-73% 2-methoxy-6-chloro-9(10*H*)-acridone. G. M. K.

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001

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GRIGOROVSKIY, A.M.; VESELITSKAYA, T.A.

Aminoacrichine and its analogs. Zhur. ob. khim. 26 no.2:466-473
F '56. (MIRA 9:8)

(Quinacrine)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001859610010-0"

ZASOSOV, V.A.; AKIF'YEVA, T.N.; VESELITSKAYA, T.A.

Synthesis of derivatives of sulfonylbutylurea. Med.prom. 14
no.1:7-12 Ja '60. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy
institut imeni S. Ordzhonikidze.
(URSS)

VESELITSKII-BOZHIDAROVICH, SERGEI

Die Entwicklung des Transkaukasischen Verkehrnetzes. [The development of the
Transcaucasian transportation network]. Leipzig, 1904. 93 p.
DLC: HE3379.C4V5

SO: Soviet Transportation and Communications, A Bibliography, Library of Congress,
Reference Department, Washington, 1952, Unclassified.

AID P - 3085

Subject : USSR/Electricity

Card 1/1 Pub. 29 - 19/29

Author : Veselitskiy, K. K., Eng.

Title : Automatic reclosure in cable networks

Periodical : Energetik, 7, 25-27, Jl 1955

Abstract : The author describes a scheme of connections developed by Eng. Yeremin of the Lenenergo. The arrangement serves for switching into parallel operation a large number of transmission lines through the intermediary of cable connections between distributing centers. It is equipped with automatic reclosure devices. Five connection diagrams.

Institution : None

Submitted : No date

VESELITSKIY, S.K. (Barnaul)

Late results of operative treatment of alveolar echinococcosis of
the brain. Vop.neirokhir. 23 no.6:44-45 N-D '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Neyrokhirurgicheskoye otdeleniye Altayskoy krayevoy bol'nitsy
(na baze Altyaskogo krayevogo gospitalya dlya invalidov Otechest-
vennoy voynы).

(BRAIN diseases)
(ECHINOCOCCOSIS surgery)

FRANK-KAMENECKIJ, D.A. [Frank-Kamenetsiy, D.A.], prof. (Moskva);
VESELKA, Josef, dr. [translator]

Negative absolute temperature. Pokroky mat fyz astr 5 no.6:713-718
'60.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Theoretical Physics - Quantum Mechanics.

B.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 7, 1959, 14628

Author : Veselka, Josef

Inst :

Title : Concerning the Problem of Parity Conservation

Orig Pub : Pokroky. mat., fys. a astronom., 1958, 3, No 5, 542-559

Abstract : Scientific-popular article.

Card 1/1

- 4 -

RYTOV, S.M., prof.; VESELKA, Josef, dr. [translator]

What will the ~~astronaut~~ see and meet when flying at almost
the speed of light. Pokroky mat fyz astr 5 no.6:728-733
'60.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001859610010-0

GORSKIJ, D.P. [Gorskiy, D.P.]; VESELKA, Josef, dr. [translator]

Idealization and abstraction. Pokroky mat fyz astr 5
no.6:741-750 '60.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001859610010-0"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001859610010-0

OMELJANOVSKIJ, M.Je. [Omelyanovskiy, M.Ye.]; VESELKA, Josef, dr.
[translator]

Problem of relativity in quantum physics. Pokroky mat
fyz astr 5 no.6:750-756 '60.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001859610010-0"

VESELKA, J.

Transformation of series. p. 699. (POKROKY MATEMATIKY, FYSIKY A ASTRONOMIE,
Vol. 1, No. 5/6, 1956, Praha, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, No. 12, Dec 1957. Uncl.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001859610010-0

VASIL'YEV, G.A.: VESELKIN, A.P.; YEGOROV, Yu.A.; MOISEYEV, G.G.;
PANKRAT'YEV, Yu.V.

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